

Maritime Security Diving Risk Assessment

Business Name:	ABN:	
Business Address:		
Contact Person:	Phone:	Email:

THIS RISK ASSESSMENT IS APPROVED BY THE PCBU ON THE PROJECT

Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation (WHS Regulation), a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) is required to ensure that a RISK ASSESSMENT is prepared before the proposed work starts.

Full Name:		
Signature:	Title:	Date:

CLIENT OR PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR DETAILS

Client:	SCOPE OF WORKS
Project Name:	
Project Address:	
Project Manager:	
Contact Phone:	
Date Risk Assessment supplied to Project Manager:	

RISK MATRIX									
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC	SCORE	ACTION	HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS	
ALMOST CERTAIN	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE			Elimination Remove the hazard.	
LIKELY	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	4A ACUTE	DO NOT PROCEED	Substitution Replace the hazard.	
POSSIBLE	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	4 ACUTE	3H HIGH	Review before work starts.	Isolation Isolate People from the hazard	
UNLIKELY	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	4 ACUTE	2M MODERATE	Ensure control measures in place.	Engineering Isolate the hazard	
RARE	1 LOW	1 LOW	2 MODERATE	3 HIGH	3 HIGH	1L LOW	Monitor and keep records.	Administrative Change	
								PPE	
Risk Rating & Required Action:								Notes on Hierarchy of Controls:	
4A Stop work. The risk is intolerable. Eliminate the hazard or redesign the activity before proceeding. A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) or higher-level authorisation is required.								Remember to apply controls in the preferred order shown by the coloured pyramid:	
3H Review and approve additional controls before task starts. Senior supervisor sign-off needed.								1. Eliminate	
2M Ensure all nominated controls are in place and effective. Proceed with caution; monitor conditions.								2. Substitute	
1L Proceed, following standard operating procedures. Monitor and keep records.								3. Isolate	
								4. Engineering	
								5. Administrative	
								6. PPE	
Consequence Scale:								Always document why a lower-order control is accepted if elimination or substitution is not reasonably practicable.	
Consequence	People (injury/illness)		Project / Assets		Compliance / Reputation				
Catastrophic	Fatality or permanent total disability		project shutdown		Significant regulator intervention; criminal prosecution				
Major	Serious injury/illness (hospital > 5 days)		critical delay		Improvement notice; major media coverage				
Moderate	Medical-treatment injury; lost-time > 1 day		moderate delay		Minor breach; adverse client comment				
Minor	First-aid only, no lost time		negligible delay		Isolated non-conformance				
Insignificant	No injury		no schedule impact		Deviation caught and corrected on site				
								aligned with Safe Work Australia's Managing the risk of fatigue at work (2023) and ISO 45001:2018 clauses 6–8.	

JOB STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	IR	CONTROL MEASURES	RR
SPECIFIC WORK STEPS	HAZARDS THAT MAY ARISE	INITIAL RISK	SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE TO ELIMINATE OR CONTROL THE RISKS	RESIDUAL RISK
1. Planning	inadequate risk analysis, poor communication	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct thorough risk analysis identifying all potential hazards - Hold a pre-operational briefing with all team members - Ensure communication protocols are established - Develop an Emergency Response Plan - Assign roles for emergency situations - Ensure all personnel are trained in SOPs - Document all planning steps - Ensure availability of first aid kits at the site - Confirm weather conditions before start - Ensure sufficient rest period for personnel prior operations 	2M
2. Equipment Check	equipment malfunction, improper equipment use	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct pre-dive equipment check - Ensure regular maintenance of all equipment - Have equipment serviced by certified personnel - Provide training on proper equipment use - Check expiry dates on consumables - Use equipment-specific checklists - Conduct visual and functional equipment check immediately before use - Ensure redundancy for critical equipment - Verify proper calibration of all instruments - Secure equipment onboard to prevent damage 	1L
3. Diving Site Assessment	unfavourable water conditions, unidentified submerged hazards	3H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct pre-dive site survey - Gather historical data on site conditions - Evaluate water currents and tidal information - Identify any marine wildlife risks - Coordinate with local authorities for restricted area information - Deploy underwater drones for preliminary observation if needed - Use sonar for detecting underwater hazards - Establish clear limits for diving operations 	2M

Incident Details		Investigation Findings
1. Initial Report: Diver experienced difficulty breathing and chest pain, injury from sharp object.	2M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diver was not properly trained in emergency procedures. - Diver was not wearing a backup air supply. - Diver was not following proper ascent procedures. - Diver was not communicating with the surface team. - Diver was not wearing a dive watch. - Diver was not wearing a dive log. - Diver was not wearing a dive mask. - Diver was not wearing a dive fin. - Diver was not wearing a dive buoy. - Diver was not wearing a dive knife. - Diver was not wearing a dive light. - Diver was not wearing a dive compass. - Diver was not wearing a dive computer. - Diver was not wearing a dive mask. - Diver was not wearing a dive fin. - Diver was not wearing a dive buoy. - Diver was not wearing a dive knife. - Diver was not wearing a dive light. - Diver was not wearing a dive compass. - Diver was not wearing a dive computer.
2. Medical Assessment: Diver was taken to the hospital and diagnosed with a rib fracture and internal bleeding.	4A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diver was not wearing a backup air supply. - Diver was not following proper ascent procedures. - Diver was not communicating with the surface team. - Diver was not wearing a dive watch. - Diver was not wearing a dive log. - Diver was not wearing a dive mask. - Diver was not wearing a dive fin. - Diver was not wearing a dive buoy. - Diver was not wearing a dive knife. - Diver was not wearing a dive light. - Diver was not wearing a dive compass. - Diver was not wearing a dive computer. - Diver was not wearing a dive mask. - Diver was not wearing a dive fin. - Diver was not wearing a dive buoy. - Diver was not wearing a dive knife. - Diver was not wearing a dive light. - Diver was not wearing a dive compass. - Diver was not wearing a dive computer.

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7. Pre-Dive Briefing	miscommunication, insufficient role understanding	2M		1L
8. Water Entry	slipping on deck, contact with vessel	3H		2M
9. Descent	disorientation, ear barotrauma	3H		2M

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10. Bottom Time	distraction by marine life, running out of air	4A		2M
11. Ascent	rapid ascent, loss of direction	3H		1L
12. Water Exit	injury from vessel, loss of footing	3H		2M

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13. Debriefing	incomplete feedback, misinterpretation of incidents	2M		1L
14. Equipment Maintenance	equipment failure, miscommunication	3H		1L
15. Risk Reassessment	unaccounted hazards, complacency in risk assessment	2M		1L

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SAMPLE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE – CALL 000 FOR EMERGENCIES

Ensure to have an Emergency Management Plan in place as well as adequate numbers of trained first aid staff with easy access to fully stocked first aid kits, rescue equipment, material safety data sheets, adequate access to emergency communication equipment and fire-fighting equipment suitable for all classes of fire and ignition sources.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE. DELETE THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES IF ANY STATE THAT ARE NOT APPLICABLE

Queensland & Australian Capital Territory

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Legislation QLD: <https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/work-health-and-safety-laws>

Codes of Practice QLD: <https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Legislation ACT: <https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice ACT: <https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Victoria

Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004

Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017

Legislation VIC: <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/occupational-health-and-safety-act-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice VIC: <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/compliance-codes-and-codes-practice>

New South Wales

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2017

Legislation NSW: <https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/legal-obligations/legislation>

Codes of Practice NSW: <https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/list-codes-of-practice>

Western Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2020

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2022

Legislation Western Australia: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/legislation>

Codes of Practice WA: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/codes-practice>

Northern Territory

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011

Legislation NT: <https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/workplace-safety-laws>

Codes of Practice NT: <https://worksafe.nt.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Safe Work Australia Links

Law and Regulation (All States): <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/law-and-regulation>

Model Codes of Practice: <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/resources-publications/model-codes-of-practice>

Model Codes of Practice

- Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work
- Confined spaces
- Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals
- Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace
- Welding processes
- First aid in the workplace
- Managing the risk of falls at workplaces
- Hazardous manual tasks
- Managing the risk of falls in housing construction
- Managing electrical risks in the workplace
- Demolition work
- Excavation work
- Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination
- Managing the work environment and facilities
- How to manage work health and safety risks
- Managing risks of plant in the workplace
- Construction work

South Australia

Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)

Legislation for SA: <https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/resources/legislation>

Codes of Practice for SA: <https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/workplaces/codes-of-practice#COPs>

Tasmania

Work Health and Safety Act 2012

Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012

Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012

Work Health and Safety (Transitional) Regulations 2012

Legislation for TAS: <https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/acts-and-regulations>

Codes of Practice for TAS: <https://worksafe.tas.gov.au/topics/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice>

Details of permits, licenses or access required by regulatory bodies (add or delete as required):

- Permits from local council
- Authorisation to commence work
- Any required documents.